

EDWARD HASTINGS RIPLEY

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In Memory of

Edward Hastings Ripley

November 11, 1839-September 14, 1915

Military Order of the Loyal Legion
Of the United States
Headquarters Commandery of the State of New York
140 Nassau Street

1759918

New York, November 11, 1915

At a stated meeting of this Commandery held at Delmonico's corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, the following was adopted as the report of the Committee appointed to draft resolution relative to Original Companion Edward Hastings Ripley, Brigadier General, United States Volunteers, (Insignia No. 3,013), who died at Rutland, Vermont, September 14, 1915, aged 76 years.

Report.

Companion Brigadier General Edward Hastings Ripley died at Rutland, Vermont, September 14, 1915, after a short illness. He was the son of William Young Ripley and Jane Warren Ripley, both parents being of old Revolutionary stock, and was born at Center Rutland, Vermont, November 11, 1839.

At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he was a junior at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., but in May, 1862, when the call came for 300,000 additional troops he at once left college and enlisted as a private in the 9th Vermont Infantry and soon after was commissioned Captain of Company B of that regiment and with his Company saw service in the Shenandoah Valley in the same year and was promoted Major; was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862.

Following his exchange he participated in the siege of Suffolk, Virginia, and on May 16, 1863, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel May 22, 1863.

In September of the same year he was in command of the district between Beaufort and New Berne, N.C., August 1, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General, U.S. Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services" and was assigned to command of First Brigade, Second Division, 18 Army Corps, Army of the James, and later to the command of the Second Brigade.

At the head of this brigade he participated in the successful assault on Fort Harrison and was twice slightly wounded. He was then assigned to command of First Brigade, Third Division, 24th Army Corps.

To this brigade was given the honor of leading the Union column into Richmond after the surrender and Companion Ripley was given command of the city with orders to subdue the mob, put out the fires and save as much of the city as possible. That this important duty was well performed is evidenced by the following dispatch from Assistant Secretary of War Dana to Secretary Stanton:

"The city is perfectly quiet and the citizens are enjoying greater security than for many months."

He remained in command of Richmond until the City Government was re-established and was mustered out of service June 13, 1865.

On returning to civil life Companion Ripley, with his older brother, the late General William Y.W. Ripley, of the Commandery of the State of Vermont, engaged successfully in the marble industry under the name of Ripley Brothers until the firm was merged into the Vermont Marble Company.

He married Miss Amelie Dyckman Van Doren, of New York City, who survives him, with two daughters, Mrs. Ogden-Jones and Mrs. Raphael Pumpelly and four grandchildren.

Companion Ripley was generously endowed with Nature's choicest gifts, of a warm and generous disposition, devoted to his wife and family and to his country, love for his friends and associates, added to his noble and manly qualities, made up a life well rounded, symmetrical and complete.

Brave, gifted, noble soul, hail and farewell.

Resolved, That by the death of Companion Ripley this Commandery has lost an earnest and devoted member.

Resolved, That this Commandery extends its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Companion in their bereavement and directs that a copy of this memorial be sent to them.

		Geo. De Forest Barton
		Late Paymaster, U.S. Navy,
)	Gilbert H. McKibbin
Committee	(Brevet Brigadier-General, U.S.V.
	(Henry L. Swords
)	Brevet Major, U.S.V.

By Command of

Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart, U.S.N. (Retired)

Commander

Wm. S. Cogswell,

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U.S.V.,

Recorder.

Official

From

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

Wednesday Morning, April 28, 1886
Richmond, Virginia

(Front page column)

A Memory of Evacuation Day

General Edward Hastings Ripley on a visit to Richmond. There was a striking-looking stranger to be seen in the rotunda of the Exchange Hotel yesterday evening. He was well over six feet in height, straight as an Indian, easy in his carriage, handsome and soldier-like. His brown hair, goatee and moustache just beginning to be tinged with gray, and he wore a Derby hat, and a greyish, smart suit of spring clothes. On the register he had the day before written his name in a flowing, professional hand - - 'Edward Hastings Ripley, Mendon, Vermont.'

This was General Ripley. He was a very young brigadier commanding seven Union regiments below Richmond on that eventful April 3, 1865, when at daybreak it was found that the Confederate pickets had absconded - so quietly that none knew of their going. A little later the blowing up of the Confederate gun-boats in the James river told that Lee had evacuated Richmond.

General Ripley and his brigade came into Richmond. His brigade with four regimental bands playing, marched up Main Street until near the Old Market; then they turned off to Broad Street; and proceeded up Broad to the City Hall. A small head-quarter force headed by Major-General Weitzel, had reached the Capitol, and he sent his aid to the City Hall to inform General Ripley that General Weitzel wished to see him.

The city was then ablaze. The mob was looting the stores. War horses were tied to the trees in the Capitol Square.

The good people of the stricken city were panic-stricken, and most of them kept in-doors. The mayor and a few officials were gathered about General Weitzel, urging him to interpose his authority to check the mob and stay the progress of the fire. It was a day of humiliation and disaster. In this emergency General Weitzel placed General Ripley in immediate and supreme command of the city, and authorized him to do what was necessary to check the conflagrations which had reached the powder and warehouses, and save the city.

With what heartiness these orders were obeyed the people of Richmond have always remembered, have always been grateful.

In Ripley's brigade were many Brooklyn, New Haven and Hartford men - among them many firemen - and after much labor, but not until a great portion of Richmond was laid in ruins, the course of the fire was checked.

This work done, Ripley's brigade was put in camp west of the city. Yesterday with Mr. Fitch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, The General drove out to see if he could find and identify that old camping ground; but twenty-one years had obliterated the landmarks - he was in a strange country.

General Ripley left the army soon after the war was ended. He is now a citizen of Rutland, Vermont, with his winter home in New York City; and is connected with the United States and Brazil Steamship Company of which he was founder, which sails its ships from New York

and coals them at Newport News. He is here on a brief business visit. Yesterday, with General Wickham, he called on the Governor. Last night he met a party of old friends at the Governor's Mansion. Today he goes up to Major Doswell's Farm, where he will meet a large company of old Confederate soldiers, and will see some fine horses and have a cordial welcome. Thence he proceeds to Washington.

He has many kind words for Richmond - of the behavior of her people on evacuation day, of her progress since the war, and of the warm hearted hospitality always extended him here.

(The original copy of the Richmond Dispatch of April 28, 1886, is preserved in the Bennington, Vermont, Historical Museum.)

Richmond Virginia Leader

September 15, 1915

General who headed the Union Troops into Richmond is Dead.

Brigadier General Edward Hastings Ripley, who led the first Federal brigade into Richmond after the surrender of Lee's army, died last night in Rutland, Vermont. Ripley became prominent in New York financial circles after the war.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

September 25, 1915

Brigadier General Edward Hastings Ripley, U.S.V., who led the first Federal Brigade into Richmond after the surrender of Lee's army, died in Rutland, Vermont, September 15, 1915. He left Union College in the second year of the Civil War and raised a company of the 9th Vermont Infantry in July, 1862, going to the front as its captain. He was subsequently quickly promoted to major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the regiment, and was awarded the rank of brigadier general in 1864 for his services. After the war General Ripley became prominent in New York financial circles. He was founder and director of the United States and Brazil Steamship line and built the Raritan River Railroad from Perth Amboy. He is survived by his wife, formerly Amelie Dyckman Van Doren, and two daughters.

Among the Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., who were present on September 16 at the funeral of General Ripley, U.S.V., at Trinity Church, Rutland, Vermont, were ex-Governor E.J. Ormsbee, Redfield Proctor and General Theodore S. Peck. The 9th Vermont Regiment sent a beautiful flag which was buried with him in full uniform.

RUTLAND HERALD

September 15, 1915

Member of the Loyal Legion and man
of varied and successful interests.

General Edward Hastings Ripley, one of the foremost Vermonters of the time, died yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Rutland Hospital, after a three weeks' illness. He was 76 years old. His last illness had been of comparatively short duration.

Although General Ripley had not been engaged in business for years he had allied himself with many of the movements launched in behalf of Vermont, and his war record and other activities had placed him in the public eye, both without and within the state. His career was unusually replete with achievement.

He led the first brigade that entered Richmond when that city fell before the Union army, built the Holland House at 274 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. for the Van Doren heirs, into which family he married, was the founder and director of the United States and Brazil Steamship line, built the Raritan River Railroad in New Jersey, was the founder and first president of the Rutland Marble Savings Bank, and for many years was vice president of the Rutland County National Bank which his father, Wm.Y. Ripley founded in 1863.

Interested in Marble Industry

With his brother, the late William Y.W. Ripley, he was interested in the marble industry, doing business for many years under the firm name of Ripley Sons, until he sold out to the Vermont Marble Company. Other successful ventures included the shipment of horses to the Argentine, South America, which he carried on profitably.

General Ripley was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Union League, the University Club, the George Washington post of the Grand Army, the Military Service Institute, and had received an A.B. degree from Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., and an A.M. from Norwich Military University. He took a prominent part in the Union College exercises last June, delivering the graduation speech on a program with Senator Cabot Lodge.

General Ripley had served in the Legislature as representative from Mendon, where he maintained a large estate. His winters were spent in New York.

The survivors include his wife, the former Amelie Dyckman Van Doren, whose mother was a sister of Jordan L. Mott founder of the Mott Iron Works at Mott Haven, in New York, and two daughters, Alice Van Doren, who married Ogden Jones, and Amelie Sybil Huntington, who married Raphael Welles Pumpelly. He leaves also four grandchildren and the following nieces and nephews, Mrs. Zula De Lacy Steele, Mrs. John Pease of New York, Mrs. Janet Ripley Dorr of Williamstown, and Thomas E. Ripley of Tacoma, Washington.

The funeral will be held at Trinity Episcopal Church tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, with burial in Evergreen Cemetary. The services will be attended by the members of Roberts Post, G.A.R., and General Theodore S. Peck of Burlington, will send the Loyal Legion flag which will be buried draped over the casket.

General Ripley was born at Center Rutland November 11, 1839. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a junior in Union College, Schnectady, N.Y. When the call came for 300,000 additional troops in May, 1862, he left college, obtained a commission to recruit a company, enlisted as a private soldier, and was elected captain of Company B, 9th Regiment, Vermont infantry volunteers.

Advancement is Rapid

General Ripley saw service with his company in the Shenandoah Valley campaign in 1862. During the winter of 1862-63, which was spent in the horse sheds on the fair grounds of Chicago, as parolled prisoners of war, he was made major of the regiment, although he was one of the youngest line officers. Following his exchange the regiment was sent to participate in the siege of Suffolk, Virginia, and in June, 1863, he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy. He led the advance up the Pamunkey to West Point, Virginia, to protect the right flank of the column advancing up the Peninsula against Richmond.

Given Rank of Brigadier General

Prostrated by the fevers of the peninsula, Colonel Ripley and his regiment were sent to the swamps of North Carolina as a sanitary relief from the malarial poisons of Yorktown. En route to North Carolina in an old freighter, they were driven out into the Atlantic by a violent storm and given up for lost. Colonel Ripley succeeded in landing his men in North Carolina, however, where he was assigned a mixed command of infantry, cavalry and artillery. It was here that he was given the rank of brigadier general, U.S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious service to date from August 1, 1864.

Placed in Command of Brigade

General Ripley was sent back to Virginia to reinforce the army under Grant before Richmond and Petersburg. He was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, 18th Army Corps, which he led in the battle of Chapin's Bluff.

At the head of this brigade he participated in General George J. Stannard's heroic and successful assault on Fort Harrison, where he was twice wounded. October 27, 1864, the brigade with Ripley in command, led the Second Division, 18th Army Corps in attempted surprise of the Confederate lines over the Fair Oaks battlefield.

Upon the reorganization of the Army of the James, at the close of 1864, he was sent to the command of the First Brigade of General Harris' Independent Division of the 24th Army Corps. This command he held until the army was disbanded in June, 1865.

Given Command of Richmond

Ripley's brigade was given the honor of leading the Union column into Richmond. General Ripley was ordered to report to Major General Weitzel commanding, on the east porch of the Capitol Building in Richmond, where he was given command of the city with orders to subdue the mob, put out the fires and save as much as possible of the city.

A few days later Charles A. Dana, assistant secretary of war, telegraphed to Secretary Stanton the following tribute to Ripley's Brigade:

"The city is perfectly quiet and the citizens enjoying greater security than for many months."

From the Brattleboro Phoenix and Burlington Free Press

September 15, 1915

General Ripley was born at Center Rutland, Vermont on November 11, 1839, and descends from illustrious colonial parentage, which includes Governor Bradford, of the Plymouth colony, General Hastings Warren, of the battle of Plattsburg, Samuel Huntington, signer of the Declaration of Independence and President of the Continental Congress from September 28, 1779 till July 6, 1782. And his maternal grandfather Young shared perils with Washington in Campaigns and carried a musket at Valley Forge.

He left his studies at Union College in his senior year to enter the army of the Union, in which he achieved a remarkable record. In May of 1862 he enlisted, and was elected Captain of Company B., Ninth Vermont Volunteers; was promoted Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and in June 1864, Colonel of the 9th Vermont. He was brevetted Brigadier General United States Volunteers, August 1, 1864. He was captured with his regiment at Harper's Ferry, on September 15, 1862, by Stonewall Jackson, and was twice wounded at the assault on Fort Harrison in September 1864, which in command of the second brigade, second division, eighteenth army corps of the Army of the James. He was in command of the First Brigade of General Devon's Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, at the capture of Richmond. This brigade he led first over the enemy's forts, and was also the first to enter Richmond, where he was assigned to the command of the city, on the portico of the rebel capitol. He put out the fires, saved the city, restored order and stopped the pillaging of the mob in control of Richmond on that day, and held the command until it was turned over to the civil authorities. General

Ripley was a valiant soldier, a man of broad and useful interests in this state, and elsewhere. At the close of the war he succeeded, with his brothers, to the wholesale marble business of his father, William Young Ripley, of Center Rutland, quarrying and sawing Vermont marble. He was the type of a man who could be pointed to with pride as a Vermont product.

General Ripley allied himself with many of the movements launched in behalf of Vermont, and his war record, and other activities had placed him in the public eye, both within and without the state. His career was unusually replete with achievement.

He led the first brigade that entered Richmond when that city fell before the Union army.

With his brother, the late Wm. Young Warren Ripley, he succeeded to the great marble business of his father, William Young Ripley, known as "Ripley & Sons", in Center Rutland, Vt., after the war. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a junior in Union College, Schnectady, N.Y. When the call came for 300,000 additional troops in May 1862, he left college, obtained a commission to recruit a company, enlisted as a private, and was elected Captain of Company B, 9th Vermont Volunteer Regiment.

General Ripley saw service with his regiment in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign in July, August and September of 1862, and was captured by Stonewall Jackson, September 15, 1862, and, with his regiment, spent the winter of 1862-63 in the horse sheds on the Fair Grounds at Chicago, as parolled prisoners of war. Although he was the youngest of the line

officers, he was made major of the regiment. Following his exchange, his regiment was sent to participate in the siege of Suffolk, Virginia, and in June 1863, he was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy. He led the advance up the Pamunkey to West Point, Virginia, to protect the right flank of the column advancing up the Peninsula against Richmond. Prostrated by the fevers of the Peninsula, General Ripley and his regiment were sent to the swamps of North Carolina, as a sanitary relief from the malarial poisons of Yorktown. En route to North Carolina, in an old freighter, they were driven out into the Atlantic by a violent storm, and given up for lost. Colonel Ripley succeeded in landing his regiment in North Carolina, however, where he was assigned a mixed command of infantry, cavalry and artillery. It was here that he was given the rank of Brigadier General of U.S. Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service to date of August 1, 1863.

General Ripley was sent back to Virginia to reinforce the army under General Grant before Richmond and Petersburg. He was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, 18th Army Corps, which he led in the battle of Chapin's Bluff.

At the head of the Brigade, he led General George J. Stannard's heroic and successful assault on Fort Harrison, where he was twice wounded but still continued to lead his Brigade. October 27, 1864, the Brigade with General Ripley in command, led the Second Division, 18th Army Corps, in the attempted surprise of the Confederate lines over the battlefield of Fair Oaks. Upon the reorganization of the Army of the James at the close of 1864, he was given the command of the First Brigade of General Harris' independent Division of the 24th Army Corps,

from which he was later relieved to assume command of the First Brigade, Third Division of the 24th Army Corps. This command he led until the Union army was disbanded in June 1865. Ripley's Brigade was given the honor of leading the Union column into Richmond. General Ripley was ordered to report to General Weitzel commanding, on the city Capitol steps, with orders to subdue the mob, protect the Confederate ladies, put out the fires, succor the Union prisoners in Libby and in Castle Thunder, and save as much of the city of Richmond as possible. A few days later Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, telegraphed to Secretary Stanton in Washington, the following tribute to Ripley's Brigade:

"The city is perfectly quiet, and the citizens enjoying greater security than for many months."

General Ripley was mustered out of service in June 1865. I quote the tribute paid to General Ripley by Lieutenant Colonel George A. Bruce, of General Devon's Staff, in his book, "The Capture and Occupation of Richmond", in which he says: "The execution of all orders, and a thousand details in restoring order and providing for the peace and safety of the city fell upon General Ripley. No one better fitted for such an important and delicate task could have been found. He was one of the youngest officers of his rank, just arrived at the age of twenty-three. He was a scholar, a gentleman in the true sense of the word, and a soldier of much experience and proved courage. Tall, possessed of a fine figure and an open and attractive countenance, he possessed a maturity of judgement beyond his years. What seemed to many recipients as favors were regarded by him not as favors, but as requests granted or acts done only in the line of duty. Firmness there was when firmness

was required, but it was never accompanied with the harshness too often characteristic of military commanders. The many appreciative letters received from the leading citizens of Richmond, and the commendation of his superiors, were the evidence of a just, firm administration of a conquered city."

RUTLAND HERALD

The death of Brigadier General Edward Hastings Ripley of Rutland, Vermont, removes another Civil War Veteran, and another illustrious alumnus of Union College. It also recalls the event that half a century ago was hailed throughout the north - and doubtless throughout the south as well - as the practical end of the war, the capture of Richmond. That city, the capitol of the Confederacy, had been the objective point of campaign after campaign but it stoutly held out until the abandonment of Petersburg by Lee, forced by the grim efforts of the Army of the Potomac under Grant, compelled its abandonment. General Ripley, who led the first detachment of Union soldiers into Richmond, the goal of the northern armies for so long. The present generation can with difficulty comprehend what the news that Richmond was taken meant to the North. But those whose memories of the four years of sacrifice and battle and anxiety that led up to it is keen, know that it was equivalent to the tidings that the war was over.

General Edward Hastings Ripley's collection of Civil War relics considered the largest and most valuable display of trophies of the rebellion, in any way associated with Vermonters, has been placed in the Vermont Historical Museum in Bennington.

The flag of the Confederacy which floated above the infamous Libby

prison at Richmond, and was lowered when the Union troops under the command of General Ripley entered and captured the city of Richmond on April 3, 1865, is one of the relics.

General Ripley was placed in command of the rebel capital, and he saved the Confederate flag, which he lowered with his own hands. The flag, though weather-worn and faded, is in good condition and has now been placed in the Bennington Museum near the portrait of General Ripley taken during the war, when, though a Brigadier General, he was only twenty four years old.

Another interesting object associated with Libby prison, is the key which turned upon every Union prisoner confined in this historic and infamous prison. On April 3, 1865, it was used to unlock the door to release the Union soldiers confined there, and then to lock the door upon hosts of Confederate prisoners, to give them a taste of their own medicine. Attached to the big key is a tag bearing an inscription to this effect in the handwriting of General Ripley. There is also a large placard which General Ripley took from the walls of the prison. This is a notice by the Confederate commander of Libby prison, Captain Turner, to the Union officers confined there, containing regulations for their daily conduct. It also bears an inscription in General Ripley's handwriting.

The order and correspondence book of Libby prison, from January 1862, found by General Ripley on April 3, 1865 in the Commandant's desk, is among the articles. The order book contains the signature of Captain Wirtz, Confederate Commandant, who was afterwards hanged for his inhuman treatment of the prisoners. It is displayed opened at a page containing the famous letter of Judge Ould, boasting that the Confederates were

making a profitable bargain by exchanging broken-down Union soldiers, for Confederate soldiers in excellent condition, in the exchange of prisoners.

"These articles constitute the most important group of relics of Libby prison now in existence," said John Spargo, President of the Board of Trustees of the Museum", and naturally we are very proud of them. Their Vermont interest is very great, of course, due to the fact that a distinguished and heroic Vermonter was placed in command of the Confederate Capital. There have been various attempts to get these articles to Richmond, but happily, without success. These relics of the war for the preservation of the Union, will be as carefully and reverently cared for here as they could possibly be elsewhere. They may instill Vermonters with a deeper respect for their heroes and stimulate their patriotic pride, but they most assuredly will not instill hatred or dislike of the descendents of the Confederacy."

Another important relic deposited in the museum by the daughter of General Ripley, is the tattered guidon of the 9th Vermont Volunteer Regiment. Originally there were two of these embroidered on silk, but one disappeared at the time the regiment was captured at Harper's Ferry by Stonewall Jackson on September 15, 1862, and has never been heard from since. This one in the Bennington Museum preserved by General Ripley, still bears upon it the crepe with which the regimental colors were draped for mourning for President Lincoln. There is a romantic and pathetic story connected with this flag. At the time when the Ninth Vermont Regiment was captured at Harper's Ferry, Captain Ripley, (as he was then) and other officers of the Ninth, cut small pieces from this

guidon and sewed them inside the lining of their clothing, so that in any event, no matter what might happen, their colors would not be altogether lost to the enemy.

Near General Ripley's portraits and flags are preserved his Brigadier General's uniform, cap and Army of the Potomac hat and sword. His many letters written home during the war to his Father and Mother in 'The Center' their home at Center Rutland, his letters to his brothers and sisters, and his own writings and memories of the war will also be preserved in cases especially designed for them.

ALBANY N.Y. JOURNAL
September 15, 1915

Edward Hastings Ripley

General E.H. Ripley whose death is recorded in another column, will go down in history as the leader of the Union brigade which first entered Richmond when the Capital of the Confederacy capitulated. General Ripley was a valiant soldier and later a man of broad and useful activities and large business interests in this state and elsewhere. He was the type of man who could be pointed to with pride as a Vermont product.

From a letter written to General Ripley by Thomas C. Cheney
Attorney-at-law, Morrisville, Vermont.

I spent Saturday (1913) and the following Easter Sunday two years ago in Richmond, visited the White House of the Confederacy, the State House, the site of Libby Prison, Patrick Henry's church, and St. Pauls, the church attended by Jeff Davis and by Lincoln on his visit after the Union troops occupied the capital of the Confederacy. And I visited Fair Oaks and Seven Pines. Sunday afternoon I went to Hollywood Cemetery and there met a man who told me that as a little chap twelve years old, he was living in Richmond when the war opened. He had been at the head of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter and the Commandery of Virginia, was a nephew and namesake of General E.C. Walthall, afterwards U.S. Senator from Mississippi. He told me he saw the first Union troops that entered Richmond, and he thought their commanding officer, who was mounted on a powerful 16 hand black charger, was the finest looking man he had ever seen in his life. I told him I was sure the officer he referred to was your own self, as you had command of the first Union troops entering Richmond, and that I agreed with him that you were the finest looking man that I had ever met.

On the way home the next day I stopped off at Fredericksburg and visited the battlefield. In Benedict's 'Vermont in the Civil War' I note in your account of your entry into Richmond that the widow of a prominent Confederate General killed a few days before at Petersburg, called upon you and asked for assistance, telling you that she and her children had had only bran soup to eat for several weeks. I am wondering if this was General A.P. Hill's widow, as I believe he was killed the day we broke through the lines at Petersburg.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL TRIBUNE
September 23, 1915

Brigadier General Ripley, who led the first brigade to enter Richmond, died September 15, at the Rutland Hospital, Rutland, Vermont.

General Ripley was born at Center Rutland, in 1839, of fine Colonial parentage. He left Union College to enlist in the 9th Vermont Volunteer Regiment, in which he became Captain, and was promoted to Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General. He was captured with his regiment by Stonewall Jackson at Harper's Ferry, but returned to the service, and while commanding the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, in front of Richmond, he was wounded twice. In the assault upon Fort Harrison, he led his brigade over the rebel works, and was assigned to the command of the city on the portico of the rebel capitol. He beat out the fire, saved the city, restored order, and held command until the city was restored to its local, civil authorities.

Returning home, at the close of the war, he succeeded to the great marble business of his father in Vermont, and built a number of notable buildings.

He was the founder and first President of the Rutland Marble Savings Bank, and also prominent in many other enterprises. He was a member of the Union League, the Army and Navy Club, the University Club, the George Washington Post, and other orders. The death of General Ripley leaves General Lewis A. Grant the sole surviving Vermont General of the Civil War.

TIMES-PICAYUNE
New Orleans, Louisiana
September 15, 1915

General E.H. Ripley Dies

He led the first Federal Brigade into Richmond after Lee's Surrender
Rutland, Vermont, September 15, 1915

Brigadier General Edward Hastings Ripley, who led the first Federal brigade into Richmond after Lee's surrender, died today. He left Union College in the second year of the war between the States, and raised a company, going to the front as its Captain. He won rapid promotion by distinguished conduct.

After the war General Ripley became prominent in finance. He was founder and director of the United States and Brazil Steamship Line, and built the Raritan River Railroad in New Jersey.

Similar articles in the Detroit Michigan News, Detroit Michigan Press, Chicago Illinois News, Buffalo N.Y. News, Buffalo Commercial, Chicago Illinois Examiner, Los Angeles California Examiner, the St. Paul Minnesota News, Portland Oregon Telegram, San Francisco California Examiner, Minneapolis Minnesota Tribune, Spokane, Washington Review, Los Angeles Express, Tacoma Washington Ledger, Milwaukee Wisconsin Sentinel, Providence R.I. Journal, Providence R.I. Bulletin, Gloversville N.Y. Leader, Hartford Conn. Courant, Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Maine, Pittsburg Pa. Times, New Milford Conn. Gazette, Canaan Conn. News, Norwich Conn. Bulletin, Burlington Iowa Hawk-Eye, Louisville Courier Journal, Chicago Ill. Herald, Omaha, Neb. World Herald, Cleveland Ohio Leader, Columbus Ohio Journal, Columbus Ohio Dispatch, Omaha Nebraska News, Chicago Ill. Tribune, Bowling Green O. Democrat, Salt Lake Utah Tribune, Bellefontaine O. Index, Denver Colorado Times, Salt Lake Utah Republican, Cincinnati Ohio Enquirer, Pueblo Colorado Chiefton, Reno Nevada Journal, Indianapolis Indiana Star, Indianapolis Indiana News, Wilmington Delaware News, Buffalo N.Y. Commercial, New York Tribune, Mobile Alabama Press Register, Mobile Alabama, Engineering News, New York City, Kansas City Mo. Journal, Portland Oregon Telegram, Muskogee Oklahoma Phoenix, Detroit Michigan Journal, Bucyrus Ohio Forum, Clinton Mass. Courant, Detroit Michigan News.

Similar articles in the St. Louis Missouri Times, Athens Ohio Messenger, Salt Lake City Utah Herald Republican, Columbus Ohio Journal, Grand Rapids Michigan Press, Indianapolis Indiana News, Little Rock Arkansas Gazette, Seattle Washington Post Intelligence, Ithaca N.Y. Ithacan, St. Paul Minn. Pioneer Press, Burlington Vermont Free Press, Albany N.Y. Journal, Hyde Park N.Y. News and Citizen, New York City Post, New York City Journal, New York Staats Zeitung, New York City News, New York City Eve. World, New York Town & Country, New York City Times, New York City Press, New York City Herald, Washington D.C. Tribune, Army & Navy Journal, Wheeling West Virginia Register, Brooklyn N.Y. Citizen, Troy N.Y. Times, N.Y. City Tribune, Yonkers N.Y. Tribune, Albany N.Y. Argus, Brooklyn N.Y. Times, Brooklyn N.Y. Standard, Yonkers N.Y. Herald, Philadelphia Pa. North American, Philadelphia Pa. Press, Washington D.C. Star, Washington D.C. National Tribune, Baltimore Maryland, American, Richmond Virginia Leader, Augusta Georgia Chronicle, Nashville Tenn. Tennessean, San Antonio Texas Express, Galveston Texas News, Macon Georgia Telegraph, Washington D.C. Evening Star, Greenville S.C. News, Milwaukee Wisconsin Sentinel, Richmond Virginia Times, Oil City Pennsylvania, Dispatch Troy N.Y., New Orleans Times-Picayune, Pueblo, Ontario, Chieftain, Charlotte N.C., Schnectady N.Y. Gazette, Brooklyn N.Y. Times, Brooklyn N.Y. Standard Union, Troy N.Y. Times, Rutland Vt. Herald, Burlington Free Press and Times, Burlington Vermont, Schnectady N.Y. Gazette, New York City Sun, Boston Mass. Herald.

The originals of the above newspaper articles are preserved in the Bennington, Vermont Historical Museum.

From page 662-663 of "Huntington Genealogical Memoir".

(A Genealogical Memoir of the known descendents of Simon Huntington, son of Thomas Huntington of Hempstead, England. Simon was born August 7, 1583, and married Margaret Baret, June 21, 1627. She was the daughter of Christopher Baret, who was Mayor of Norwich, England in 1634 and 1648, and died in August 1649)

Edward Hastings Ripley, grandson of Nathaniel Ripley and Sybil Huntington, born November 22, 1768, daughter of Hezekiah Huntington and Submit Murdock of Windham, Conn., and of General Hastings Warren and Jennet Young on his mother's side, - was born at Center Rutland, Vermont, Nov. 2, 1839, died in Rutland September 14, 1915. Married Amelie Dyckman Van Doren, May 25, 1878 at her home in New York City, 274 Fifth Avenue. She was the daughter of Dr. Mathew Van Doren and Mary Mott, sister of Jordan Lawrence Mott of Mott Haven (Iron Works) New York.

General Ripley enlisted at Rutland, Vt., June 18, 1862 and was commissioned Captain of Company B, Ninth Vermont Regiment of Volunteers, June 20, 1862; was promoted Major, March 20, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel on May 16, 1863; Colonel on May 23rd, 1863; Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers, August 1, 1864. He was in command of the first brigade of Union troops that entered the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the morning of its capture, April 3, 1865, and was placed in command of the troops and of the city after the surrender. General Ripley saved the city from the conflagration when it was set afire by the Confederate General Ewell, and opened the doors of the notorious Libby Prison and Castle Thunder, and set the Union prisoners free. General Ripley commanded the First Brigade, 3rd Division, 24th Army Corps of the Army of the James, at the time of the capture and occupation of Richmond. A full and very interesting account can be

found in a book written by General Ripley, "The Capture and Occupation of Richmond", published by G.P. Putnam & Sons in 1907.

Ancestors of Edward Hastings Ripley

Samuel Huntington
 General Hastings Warren
 Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony
 Joshua Ripley who married Hannah daughter of Gov. Wm. Bradford
 Edward Griswold
 John Clark
 John Mason
 William Pratt
 William Buckingham
 John Hastings 1717
 Simon Huntington 1583
 Sir James Wolfe Ripley (Charles 1st.)
 Captain James Wolfe Ripley of Connecticut. 1790-1870

Ancestors of Amelie Dyckman Van Doren

Adam Mott
 Brinckerhoff
 Dyckman
 Van Horn
 Van Doren
 Pieter Claesson Wyckoff
 Thomas Willet I
 Thomas Willet II
 Thomas Willet III
 Johannes de la Montaigne
 Thomas Cornell
 Robert Jackson
 John Seaman
 Johannes Jacobse Couwenhoven
 Jacob Wolfertse Couwenhoven
 Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff I
 Elbertse Stoothoff II
 Roelof Martense Schenck
 Pieter Nevius
 Corbelius Van Ness
 William Lawrence I
 William Lawrence II

Governor William Bradford sailed from Plymouth, England, in the Mayflower, September 5th, 1620, made the land at Cape Ann, November 9th, and on the 11th anchored. On the 7th, his wife, Dorothy, fell overboard and was drowned. On Monday, Dec. 11th, old style, the pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

Governor Bradford was married August 14, 1624, to widow Alice Southworth, and died March 9th, 1657, in the 69th year of his life. He married two wives. By the first wife, Dorothy, he had John. By his second wife, he had William, Mercy, Joseph. William settled at Plymouth and was governor of Plymouth Colony for several years. William married three wives. By the first he had John, William, Thomas and Samuel. By the second, Joseph. By the third Israel, William, David, Ephtaim, Hezekiah and Hannah. In his will, dated January 29th, 1703, he provides for nine sons and six daughters. He died February 20th, 1708, aged 79 years. His daughter Hannah Bradford, married Joshua Ripley.

In 1636, William Ripley, with a number of inhabitants of the town of Hingham, England, sailed from Ipswich, on the "ship Diligent" John Martin, master, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. He came from Wymondham, or Wyndham, Norfolk County, England, which is six miles from Hingham, and nine miles from Norwich, and search of the Baptism Register there shows.

Mary Ripplye, daughter of Robert Ripley,	Nov. 4th, 1621.
x John Rippley sonne of William Ripley	Jan. 1st, 1621.
x Abraham Rippley sonne of " "	May 9th, 1624.
x Sarah Rippley daughter of " "	Oct. 28th, 1627.
William Rippley senior	Jan. 28th, 1619.
John Rippley sonne of Robert Ripley	Jan. 28th, 1620.
Elizabeth Rippley	Jan. 8th, 1622.

The three marked x correspond with the names of the pioneer children, and this seems to indicate that Wymondham (Wyndham) was the residence

of William Ripley who came over on the ship "Diligent", in 1638. This seems further confirmed from the fact that when the second generation (1691) moved to Conn., Joshua Ripley, Jeremiah Ripley and others petitioned the "honored Court", now sitting in Hartford, that you would grant us a township and call it "Windham."

Joshua and Hannah had twelve children. Their eldest son Joshua, born May 13, 1688, was married to Mary Backus, Dec. 3rd, 1712. They had ten children and lived in Windham, Connecticut. Nathaniel, their fifth son, moved to Middlebury, Vt., in 1790. January 12, 1792, he married Sybil Huntington, directly descended from Simon Huntington. They had seven children.

Their second son was William Young Ripley. He was the father of Edward Hastings Ripley. He was the father of Alice Van Doren Ripley and Amelie Sybil Huntington Ripley.

William Young Ripley

(From Hemenway's Vermont Historical Gazetteer, Vol., 3, pp 1099-1101)

William Young Ripley was born in Middlebury, Vermont, December 13, 1797. In 1638 his paternal ancestor, William Ripley, with his wife, two sons and daughters, came on the good ship Diligent, from Hingham, Norfolk County, England, and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts.

William Young Ripley was the son of Nathaniel and Sybil Huntington. Nathaniel Ripley's great grandfather was Joshua Ripley, who was married November 28, 1682, to Hannah Bradford, who was the daughter of William Bradford Junior, Governor of Plymouth Colony, and grand-daughter of the first Governor Bradford of Plymouth who came over in the Mayflower in 1620.

When the subject of this sketch was eight years old, his father moved to Weybridge, Vermont, and up to the age of fourteen his life was passed on his father's farm. His early education was simply such as could be had in the common schools of that day, and was finished, so far as schools went, at the age of fourteen. He had a retentive memory, well stored. His library was large, and contained many rare and valuable works. At fourteen he became a clerk for Hager and Ripley, (Ripley was his older brother Samuel) of Middlebury, and remained with them until he was twenty-one. On the day he obtained his majority he started out to make his fortune. He went to Charleston, S.C., and found employment as junior clerk in a dry goods house, and pushed rapidly through various grades until he became a partner and finally sole proprietor of the then largest house in Charleston. He remained in Charleston nine years.

During his residence there he was married on December 5, 1822, to

Zulma Carolina Thomas, daughter of Jean Jacques Thomas and Susanne De Lacy. They were Huguenots and natives of France. Julia Caroline Ripley, now Mrs. Dorr the famous poetess, is the only child of this marriage. In 1826, his wife had been taken north in the hope of restoring her health, died, and was buried in Weybridge, Vermont.

After this Mr. Ripley returned to Charleston, and closed up his business there, during the winter of 1826 and 1827, and removed to New York city, where he became head of a large commission house of Ripley, Waldo and Ripley. Before leaving home, he had promised himself that he would be satisfied with fortune when he should have attained a certain sum. On the last day of the year 1828, he left a business in the full tide of prosperity, and returned to Middlebury Vt., in the spring of 1830, retiring, as he then supposed forever from active business. He was then thirty-two years old. On February 10, 1831, he married the daughter of General Hastings Warren of Middlebury, at the big, square, white house of General Warren's in Middlebury, on the street running past the Congregational Church, up towards Chipman's Hill. The bride was nineteen, was very pretty in her white silk gown, with her fair hair in puffs, and the pink and white coloring that has come down to so many of her descendants. Jane Hawley and Mary Ann Ackley were her bridesmaids, and her brother Hastings Warren was groomsman. General Warren was well known for his daring and successful exploit in the Battle of Plattsburg, and his wife, Jennet or Janet Young's father, William Young, was a veteran of the Revolution, having carried a musket at Valley Forge stood by General Washington, and shared the perils of many a long campaign.

William Young Ripley and his bride, settled down to a gentleman farmer's life on the Seely farm, four miles south of Middlebury, in a new brick house which he had built, with a large library. He named it "Farmingdale". But his active business life had unfitted him for so tame an existence. He sought other employment, and became interested in the manufacture of glass at Lake Dunmore, the factory being situated on the spot where the "Lake House" now stands. He remained in this business, as general manager, until it was abandoned as no longer remunerative. In 1837 he removed to his late residence in Center Rutland. There he has resided ever since in his large house, which he built and named "The Center". Soon after coming to Rutland he embarked in the mercantile business with Mr. Evelyn Pierrepont, as partner.

This business was continued up to 1848, when the firm was dissolved, and the business abandoned. In 1844 Mr. Ripley formed a partnership with William F. Barnes, and then commenced the development of the marble business in Rutland County. This was the first large, well organized effort in this direction in Vermont. The firm of Ripley & Barnes was dissolved in 1850, and Mr. Ripley continued the business of quarrying and sawing marble until 1865, when, at the close of the Civil War, Mr. Ripley surrendered his entire business into the hands of his three sons, and retired from active business.

In 1862 he organized the Rutland County Bank, was elected president, and held that position until his death. In 1840 he became interested in the success of the Methodist Troy Conference Academy in Poultney,

then called Ripley Academy, and for many years held the presidency of the board of trustees of that institution, endowing it with handsome Colonial brick buildings, and giving largely of his means to its support.

Mr. Ripley never sought, now would he accept, civil or political office of any kind. He was for many years and until his death, director in the National Bank in Rutland.

Mr. Ripley stood in the highest position in society, and in business affairs, and his removal by death was deeply lamented on September 27, 1875. He was a man of distinction by nature, and possessed of those gifts of mind and heart which his physical nature so fittingly symbolized. In many respects he was an ideal Vermonter. He represented the best peculiarities of New England social and business life. He sought distinction in the sturdy and enterprising manner of a true yoeman. Although so favored by fortune, he was fortune's own architect.

In 1868, Mr. Ripley built the Rutland Opera House, which was burned the morning of May 17th, 1875. This had been called the monument of its honored builder, and it was a source of universal regret that it could not have stood as such in future years. About the same time he received a severe injury in a fall in which his hip was broken, and this accident undoubtedly hastened his death. He retained consciousness to the last, and about ten o'clock on the evening of the 27th of September 1875, the 'silver cord was loosed, and the golden bowl was broken', and he went to his long home, at the age of 77 years, 9 months and 14 days.

His dear and honored wife Jane Betsy (or Jenette Elizabeth) survived him nine years. Her body was laid to its long rest at his side in April, 1884.

If Mr. Ripley was fortunate in the springtide of his life, he was no less so when the tide of life was at its ebb. He had all the fitting accompaniments of old age; devoted sons and daughters, domestic felicity of the rarest kind, "love, honor and troops of loyal friends".

During the last few months of his life, his face wore a peculiarly light and ethereal look, and, set off as it was by his beautiful, long, silvery white hair, and beard, beautiful in the artists' sense, it gave him the air and mien of one who had reached the crown and palm of life.

Mr. Ripley leaves a wife and five children:

Mrs. Julia Caroline Ripley Dorr; General William Young Warren Ripley; General Edward Hastings Ripley, both of Rutland, Vt., Charles Ripley of Colorado, and Agnes, wife of Charles Parker of Vergennes. Two daughters have preceded him to that other world, Helen, the wife of John J. Myers, who died nine years ago in Cleveland, Ohio; and Mary, wife of C.M. Fisher of St. Albans, who, with her husband, was lost in the ill-fated steamer Atlantic, off the coast of Nova Scotia, two years ago.

When Rutland observed its Centennial in October 1879, William Young Ripley was President of the Officers of that celebration. His address of welcome was read by his son, General William Young Warren Ripley, and was as follows:-

"Ladies and Gentlemen:-

It has been thought best on this hundreth anniversary of the settlement of our good old town of Rutland, to celebrate the event by inviting all natives, and former residents, who have gone out among us, with their descendants, and our other friends, to meet on this occasion. We thank you for your presence. We welcome you to the banks of the Otter, to the shadows of Killington and Pico. We welcome you to the green hills of Vermont, and, though you will witness many sad changes, and miss many of the old landmarks and the familiar faces of loved and dear friends, we trust you will find many changes for the better, and hope that on the recurrence of the second centennial of the settlement of our town, your great-grandchildren's children may, with the blessing of a good Providence, meet our great-grandchildren's children under the FOLDS OF OUR NATIONAL BANNER, SPANGLED WITH AN HUNDRED STARS, WITH OUR CONSTITUTION UNIMPAIRED, WITH JUST AND EQUAL LAWS HONESTLY ADMINISTERED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS AND THE STRONG DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN CONTROL OF OUR OWN MONEY AND OUR OWN BLOOD - citizens of the fairest, the happiest and the best country on the globe. We again greet you all with a hearty and a cordial welcome."

From Hemenway's Historical-Gazetteer, Vol., 3 p. 1012.
Celebration was held in Ripley Opera House, 8 o'clock, P.M., October 3, 1870. The opening services had been held the day before at the Congregational Church in the evening, with a discourse by the Venerable Rev. John Todd, D.D. of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a native of Rutland.

RUTLAND HERALD

September 17, 1915

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE FOR GENERAL E.H. RIPLEYLoyal Legion and 9th Vt. Well Represented
at Trinity Church.

Solemn and impressive funeral services for General Edward Hastings Ripley of Mendon and New York, who died Tuesday at the Rutland hospital, were held yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at Trinity church in this city, following prayers at the Mendon residence at 3 o'clock. Rev. J.W. Baker of Mendon, conducted the service at the house.

As the funeral party approached the church the members of Roberts post, Grand Army of the Republic, lined in double rank before the edifice and stood with heads uncovered while the massive English oak casket, covered with the flag of the Military order of the Loyal Legion, and a flag sent by General Ripley's old regiment, the 9th Vermont Volunteers and bearing General Ripley's hat and sword, and a large casket bouquet of white lilies, was borne into the church.

Boy Choir Meets Procession

Meeting the procession at the end of the aisle, the vested choir, led by Rev. Joseph Reynolds, rector, approaching the chancel where the casket was placed in front of the altar.

Quantities of flowers, including jars of lilies, roses, carnations, palms and lavender and white asters were placed inside the altar rail.

In their clear, young voices, the boy choir sang "Onward Christian Soldiers" as the large number of mourners, brother officers of General Ripley in the Civil war, and prominent men from all parts of Vermont

and from New York city entered the church. The impressive rites of the Episcopal service for the dead beginning with "I am the Resurrection and the Life", followed.

Honorary Bearers.

In leaving the edifice the rector, choir and honorary bearers preceded the casket. The honorary bearers included P.W. Clement, M.E. Wheeler, and Henry F. Field of this city, Captain S.H. Kelley of Salisbury, Major Louis Livingston Seaman of New York, Edward H. Ripley of Brandon, Vt. The orderly was Minot Webster of Boston, an old comrade of General Ripley's in the Civil war.

Flag Buried with Body

At Evergreen cemetery the committal service was read by Rev. Mr. Reynolds, and burial took place in the family lot. The members of Roberts post conducted a ritual service preceding the interment. The flag sent by the survivors of Gen. Ripley's old regiment was buried with him.

Present From Out of Town

Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Parker, Vergennes; Mrs. H.R. Dorr and Thomas R. Dorr, Williamstown, Mass., Mrs. E.R. Marsh, Brandon; Edward R. Ripley, Brandon; Mrs. George Buckingham, Washington, D.C. Mr. Thomas E. Ripley, Tacoma, Washington, Mr. & Mrs. John Pease, New York, Miss Jeanne Rowell, Albany, N.Y.; Gen. Amasa Parker, Albany, N.Y.; Miss Katherine Batchelder, Saratoga, N.Y.

Loyal Legion Members in Attendance

The following companions of the Vermont commandery, Military Order

of the Loyal Legion, were present: Capt. Samuel Kelley of Salisbury, Redfield Proctor and Mortimer R. Proctor of Proctor, Gen. Theodore S. Peck of Burlington, Philip R. Leavenworth of Castleton, Capt. E.A. Howe of Ludlow, Capt. Harley G. Sheldon, Dr. Carroll B. Ross and Lorenzo H. Sheldon of West Rutland.

The members of the 9th Vermont Regimental association, of which General Ripley was president and A.A. Niles of Morrisville, secretary, who were present were: Capt. Kelley, Col. Thomas Hannon of Bennington, Major Vincent, A.E. Lamsen and General Theodore Peck of Burlington, A.A. Niles of Vergennes and Lieut. George W. Snedon and Edson B. Palmer of Bristol.

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